

## **TLR1 Antibody**

Goat Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV10325

## **Specification**

## **TLR1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB, E
Primary Accession O15399
Reactivity Human
Host Goat
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Goat IgG
Calculated MW 90291

## **TLR1 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 7096

Application & Usage Western blotting (1:200-1000) and ELISA

(1:100-500). However, the optimal concentrations should be determined

individually.

Other Names
Toll-like Receptor 1

Target/Specificity

TLR1

**Antibody Form** 

Liquid

**Appearance** Colorless liquid

# Formulation

 $100~\mu l$  antigen affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 50% glycerol, 1% BSA, and 0.02% thimerosal.

#### Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

**Reconstitution & Storage** 

-20 °C

## **Background Descriptions**

### **Precautions**

TLR1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



## **TLR1 Antibody - Protein Information**

#### Name TLR1

## Synonyms KIAA0012

### **Function**

Participates in the innate immune response to microbial agents. Specifically recognizes diacylated and triacylated lipopeptides. Cooperates with TLR2 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipoproteins or lipopeptides (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21078852" target="\_blank">21078852</a>). Forms the activation cluster TLR2:TLR1:CD14 in response to triacylated lipopeptides, this cluster triggers signaling from the cell surface and subsequently is targeted to the Golgi in a lipid-raft dependent pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16880211"

target="\_blank">16880211</a>). Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response.

### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EPQ1}; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft. Golgi apparatus. Note=Does not reside in lipid rafts before stimulation but accumulates increasingly in the raft upon the presence of the microbial ligand. In response to triacylated lipoproteins, TLR2:TLR1 heterodimers are recruited in lipid rafts, this recruitment determine the intracellular targeting to the Golgi apparatus.

#### **Tissue Location**

Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in spleen, ovary, peripheral blood leukocytes, thymus and small intestine

## **TLR1 Antibody - Protocols**

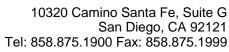
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## **TLR1 Antibody - Images**

## **TLR1 Antibody - Background**

The TLR (toll-like receptors) family of proteins are characterized by a highly conserved Toll homology (TH) domain, which is essential for Toll-induced signal transduction. TLR1, as well as the other TLR family members, are type I transmembrane receptors that characteristically contain an extracellular domain consisting of several leucine-rich regions along with a single cytoplasmic Toll/IL-1R-like domain. TLR2 and TLR4 are activated in response to lipopolysacchride (LPS) stimulation, which results in the activation and translocation of NFkB and s µggests that these receptors are involved in mediating inflammatory responses. Expression of TLR receptors is highest in peripheral blood leukocytes, macrophages, and monocytes. TLR6 is highly homologous to TLR1,





sharing greater that 65% sequence identity, and, like other members of TLR family, it induces NF $\kappa$ B signaling upon activation.